ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में विद्युत विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) देश की कुल 5.76 लाख आबाद गांवों (1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार) में से 3.94 लाख गांव, जो कि 66.47% बैठते हैं, सितम्बर, 1986 के अन्त तक विद्युतीकृत कर दिए गए हैं । उक्त अवधि तक 62.91 लाख पम्पसेट/ट्यूबवैल भी ऊर्जित किए गए हैं ।

(ख) इस विशेष प्रयोजन के लिए पिछड़े राज्यों का निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है । तथापि असम, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, सिक्किम त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के मामले में अखिल भारतीय औसत से पिछड़े हुए हैं ।

(ग) 30-9-1986 की स्थिति के अनुसार 1.82 लाख गांवों को अभी विद्युतीकृत किया जाना बाकी है । योजना आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1987-88 के लक्ष्यों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(घ) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली मुख्य बाधाएं, अपर्याप्त विद्युत सप्लाई, कुछ क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत सुविधाओं की कमी निर्माण-सामग्री की कम सप्लाई, कुछ क्षेत्रों में पर्वतीय और कठिन तराई का होना, अपर्याप्त उप-पारेषण प्रणाली भार की वृद्धि तथा निधियों की कमी आदि कठिनाइयां हैं ।

(ङ) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की मानीटरिंग करने के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने राज्यों में परियोजना कार्यालय स्थापित किए हैं तथा क्रियान्वयन में तेजी लाने के लिए ऋण देने तथा संवितरण की नीति में संशोधन किया है । निधियों और सामग्रियों के समस्त निवेशों को सम्बद्ध करने के लिए त्रैमासवार, वर्षवार और कार्यक्षमवार, निर्माण कार्यों का विस्तृत राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है । लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए विद्युतीकरण के कार्यक्रम में गति लाने तथा सम्मिलित विभिन्न एजेंसियों के कार्यकलापों का कारगर रूप से समन्वय करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों राज्य बिजली बोर्डों/ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के साथ समय-समय पर समीक्षा बैठकें की जा रही हैं ।

Hydro-electric power generation

1277. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Economic Times of the 6th October, 1986 that the percentage production of hydro-electric power has been declining in the total power produced in the country;

(b) if so, what are the reasons there for,

(c) whether in view of pollution and ; for conservation of non-renewable energy sources like coal and petroleum and in order to protect forests small hydroelectric power generation would be encouraged wherever possible; and

(d) whether in view of the financial constraints small hydro-electric power generation projects would be entrusted to consumers' co-operative sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The hydro-electric potential is being developed keeping in view factors such as the availability of financial resources, the anticipated power demand in various Regions, the techno-economic feasibility and gestation periods of individual projects and the irrigation and flood control benefits, if any, expected to be derived.

(c) and (d) Micro/mini small hydroelectric schemes are currently being executed under the State Plants. Projects with a total capacity of about 188 MW are presently under construction in the various States while those of a total capacity of about 171 MW are already in operation. The State authorities can Imp-

lement, without reference to the CEA, schemes of public utilities costing upto Rs. 5 crores. Specific proposals in respect of captive generating units in the cooperative sector can, as and when received be considered on merits.

Mismanagement in Salal Hydro Power Project

1278. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the gross malpractices and mismanagement by the project authorities, a number of mishaps occurred in the Salal Hydro Electric Power Project of the NHPC resulting in delay of over 10 years in its completion, besides tremendous cost escalation to the extent of over 800 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any indepth inquiry with regard to working of the management and the entire process of the completion of the projects;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) whether in view of the finding of the inquiry, Government propose to hold a judicial probe into the whole affairs; if so, what steps have been taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI); (a) Time and cost over run on the Salal Hydro Electric Project have occurred *inter-alia* on account of changes in designs and increase in the scope of work, unanticipated geo-techni-cal problems in the foundation of the concrete dam, geological surprises, encountering of major shear zones surcharged with water in the Tailrace Tunnel and flash foods during March, 1984 asd again in July, 1986. The generating capacity being installed was raised from 270 MW to 345 MW. All major works on the projects are now in an advanced stage of completion.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of programme Implementation has commissioned an indepth study of^ a few major on-going projects, including the Satal Hydro-electric Project, to examine the principal causes of time and cost overruns and suggest remedial measures. The measures indicated in the interim Report of the Study have been taken into consideration by the Salal Project authorities. The final report which has also since been received contains recommendations le-garding such aspects as the imperative need for detailed soil investigations framing of realistic cost and time estimates schedules, freezing of the project concept and confirmity of the top management. A judicial enquiry is not contemplated.

Non-conventional energy

1279. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what revenue is saved annually by utilising solar and other non-conventional source of energy as a substitute to the conventional source of energy; and

(b) what expenses Government have made so far for the promotion of the use of solar and other non-conventional sources of energy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Utilisation of solar and other non-conventional sources of energy such as biogas, improved chul-has, wind energy, etc. is estimated to be resulting in a saving of fuel and fertiliser equivalent to about Rs. 240.00 crores an-unally at present.

(b) A total sum of Rs. 230 crores has been spent for development as well as utilisation of solar and other non-conventional sources of energy during the last three years, i.e. 1983-84 to 1985-86.

New power generation scheme

1280. SHRI NARESH C. PUGALIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for taking up